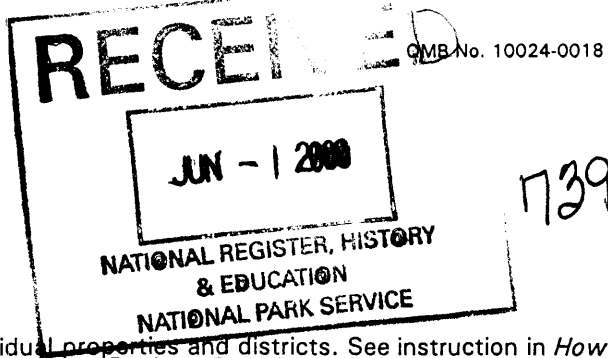


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Como School

other names/site number 5PA1223

2. Location

street & number Spruce Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Como [] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Park code 093 zip code 80432

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [x] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Georgianna Cortezuela MAY 24, 2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Carson H. Beall 6/30/00
Signature of the Keeper Date

Como School
Name of Property

Park / Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Rural School Buildings in Colorado

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD/weatherboard
roof WOOD/shingle
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

Description

The Como School is an historic educational facility in Como, Colorado, which meets the registration requirements specified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Rural School Buildings in Colorado." The property is associated with the early development of the town of Como and includes the oldest and most significant buildings which served the educational needs of the community. The school is associated with the historic context "Public Education in Rural Colorado, from the Territorial Period to 1949." The property type represented is the schoolhouse. The school (Photograph 1) encompasses some of the best preserved historic buildings in Como, and reflects elements typical of rural schoolhouses in Colorado, together with elaborative details which indicate higher architectural aspirations. The gently sloping school site at the western edge of Como retains its historic integrity and is a prominent landmark overlooking the community. The school site includes a frame grade school with belltower and a small rectangular frame high school building located immediately to the north. Behind the grade school are two small frame outhouses. A small storage shed is located behind the outhouses. A set of metal swings is located near the school on the south.

Grade School

The 1883 grade school (Photograph 2, Building A on sketch map) is a one-story, frame, hipped roof building with central projecting pavilion which supports a belltower, located on the western edge of the community of Como. The symmetrical building displays late nineteenth century architectural influences in its elaborated entrance pavilion with pediment and pilasters, corner pilasters, and windows with projecting hood molds. The building's rectangular plan, evenly-spaced windows, and open belltower represent elements typical of rural Colorado schoolhouses.

The grade school has a hipped roof with wood shingle roofing and overhanging eaves. The walls of the building are clad with narrow horizontal board siding (clapboard). There is a plain, wide frieze board at the top of the walls under the eaves and the corners of the building are ornamented with slender engaged pilasters. The foundation, which follows the slope of the land, is composed of stone, and there is a wide wood skirt board.

The front of the building (Photograph 3) features a central entrance pavilion with paneled double doors. The entrance is elaborated with paneled pilasters and an unadorned cornice; the transom above the doors is covered up. Above the entrance is a small pediment. Above the pediment is a short open belltower which retains its bell. The belltower has wood posts supporting a pyramidal roof topped by a metal finial. Flanking the entrance are two tall two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with shed hood molds with small brackets. Two windows have vertical board shutters. Along the front of the building is a raised wood deck with concrete block piers, a board

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

balustrade, and central wood steps with railings. The deck is a recent addition. The original entrance had simple wood stairs. There is a metal flagpole near the northeast corner of the building.¹

Four evenly spaced two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows are on the south and north walls (Photographs 4 and 5). The windows near the southeast corner and the northeast corner have two-light transoms and shortened upper sashes. The windows are crowned by shed hoods. The windows have vertical board shutters.

The rear (west) wall of the school (Photograph 6) has an off-center newer paneled door topped by a transom sheltered by a hood mold with brackets. Just south of the entrance is a full-height concrete and brick chimney. South of the chimney are two two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with two-light transoms and hood molds with brackets. The windows have board shutters. Between the windows is a tall metal chimney pipe.

The interior of the school features a shallow entry area with cloakrooms on either side and two large schoolrooms divided by a large arched opening (Photograph 7). The opening originally had accordion-style doors which provided a means of separating the rooms. A small raised stage with a blackboard above is located in the northeast portion of the schoolroom area (Photograph 8). The floor in the north schoolroom features clear pine tongue and groove flooring, while that of the south schoolroom was replaced in recent years with pine boards. The plaster walls have been covered with dry wall.²

High School

North of the grade school is a small front gable roof, rectangular, frame building which served as the high school beginning in the 1930s (Building B on sketch map). The building, which had reportedly been utilized as a church, was moved to the site at that time. The building has overhanging eaves and rolled asphalt roofing. The walls of the building are clad with narrow horizontal board siding, and there are plain corner boards. The gable ends are ornamented with variegated decorative wood shingles. The High School has a wide board skirt and a stone foundation. The front (east) of the building has a central entrance with paneled door with wood surround with lintel trim (Photographs 9 and 10). There is a second entrance toward the northeast corner which is covered with plywood. Between the two doors is a tall window covered with plywood.

¹E.L. "Dick" Welch, Telephone Interview by R. Laurie Simmons, 21 January 2000.

²Stan Miller, Como Civic Association President, Telephone Interview by R. Laurie Simmons, 12 January 2000.

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Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

Section number 7 Page 3

The north and south walls (Photographs 9 and 10) of the high school have two tall four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows. The windows are ornamented with lintel trim with diamond-shaped ornaments.

The rear wall (west) (Photograph 11) has an off-center entrance which is boarded up. There is a covered up transom above the door. The entrance is elaborated with pilasters supporting a lintel ornamented with diamond-shaped trim. There are paired windows with a similar surround with diamond-shaped ornaments south of the entrance. Between the door and windows at the center of the rear wall is a brick chimney which is atop a raised wood frame.

Outbuildings

Separate outhouses for boys and girls were built behind the Como School (Buildings C & D) (Photograph 12). The date of construction of the outhouses is unknown, but Dick Welch recalls them at this site when he attended the school in the late 1930s. The outhouses are rectangular frame buildings, with side gable roofs. The roofs are clad with wood shingles. The entrances of the outhouses face the rear of the school and have projecting, enclosed, shed roof entrance bays. The outhouse to the south is clad with lap siding. The outhouse to the north is clad with asphalt siding. The buildings have small windows on the north and south. The entrances have two paneled doors. There are two seats and board floors on the interior.

The storage shed (Building E) (Photograph 12) was used to store school equipment and supplies, including such things as the coal used to fuel the coal stove within the school.³ The exact date of construction of the shed is not known, but Dick Welch recalls that it was on the site in the late 1930s. The storage shed has vertical board siding and a shed roof. The shed has a paneled wood door on the east, as well as a vertical board door and smaller hinged openings.

Resource Summary

Contributing Buildings – 4

- 1 Grade School
- 1 High School
- 2 Outhouses

Contributing Structures – 1

- 1 Shed

³Welch, 21 January 2000.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Periods of Significance

1883-1948

Significant Dates

1883

1948

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

Significance

The Como School is significant in categories identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Rural School Buildings in Colorado." The buildings represent the schoolhouse property type. The Period of Significance is 1883-1948, reflecting the period from the opening of the school to its closing. The school is significant under Criterion A for its association with the educational history and social life of the local community, and under Criterion C, for its architecture. The facility includes the oldest school building in Como, the grade school, erected in the community in 1883, and the high school established in the 1930s, as well as accessory buildings and the historic playground. The school suffered fluctuations in enrollment which mirrored the fortunes of the local community and was the last public educational facility to operate in Como, closing in 1948. Local residents, composed primarily of railroad employees, a substantial proportion of whom were immigrants, strongly supported the school. The school buildings were also utilized for gatherings such as dances, dinners, and cultural events. The grade school is a well-preserved example of Colorado's nineteenth century rural schoolhouses, as exemplified in its frame construction, boxy shape, projecting belltower, and tall windows. The high school is representative of the rarer separate buildings for the upper grades found in some rural communities. Representative features include the building's small size, frame construction, and simple design. The school at its unaltered site well represents the architecture and environment of rural Colorado schools.

Development of Como

The construction of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad (DSP&P) through Park County in 1879 led to the establishment of the railroad community of Como, about twelve miles northeast of the Park county seat at Fairplay. The railroad completed two short branch lines southeast and northwest of the main line to reach coal mines near Como. The town was named after the lake in Italy, the original home of many of the coal miners and stonemasons who lived in the area. By 1880, the population of Como reached 134. When construction began late in that year on the DSP&P line over Boreas Pass to Breckenridge, Como became an important division point on the railroad. A roundhouse and branch machine shops were evidence of the town's importance to the system. Railroad worker Sam Speas described Como in 1887: "The town spread southward, its wide, dusty roads lined with small frame houses, boardinghouses, general stores, liverys, confectioneries, Chinese laundries, and saloons. Almost every man in the population of 400 worked on the railroad...."⁴

From 1890 to 1910, Como was the largest town in Park County. The DSP&P benefitted from traffic to Gunnison and Breckenridge, and to Park County's mines, ranches, and towns. By 1910,

⁴Margaret Coel, *Goin' Railroading* (Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing Co., 1991), 20.

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Section number 8 Page 5

Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

however, railroad revenues had declined, sections of the line were abandoned, and employees were laid off. The population of the community steadily declined, from 411 in 1910 to 121 in 1920. In 1937, the roundhouse closed, and the tracks were pulled up the following year. The number of residents dropped dramatically, reaching a total of ninety-five in 1940 and thirty-nine in 1950. By the 1960s, Como had become principally a vacation and summer home community.⁵

Como School

The public schools at Como, part of Park County School District No. 9, consisted of a grade school, which served pupils in grades one through eight, and a high school. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the grade school had one of the largest enrollments in Park County. The school opened in 1883, and the **Fairplay Flume** noted that "with a new school house and a new jail also the Como people will be prepared for any emergency."⁶ In January 1884, the **Rocky Mountain News** described Como's educational facility as "a substantial school building."⁷ The community's pride and interest in the school is evidenced in a May 1884 a report which noted that, in a recent school board election, "nearly everybody in town took advantage of the rights conferred upon them" in voting. The **Rocky Mountain News** judged that "the people of this prosperous village have brighter prospects for good schools than many larger towns."⁸

Sam Speas recalled that the railroad workers of the town were strong proponents of the school:

With little time or opportunity themselves, the railroaders made sure their children got an education. What's more, Como was a town of immigrants . . . people who saw education as a way for their children to better themselves.⁹

The one-room school was divided into two sections which were heated by a central coal stove. One side of the room was assigned to the first four grades, while the other side held grades five through eight. Sam Speas noted that "a few fourteen- and fifteen-year-old boys who had finished the eighth grade but were too young or too small to work on the railroad stayed with the older group for 'postgraduate' work."¹⁰

⁵Hugh Gardner and Harold Warren, "National Register Nomination for the Town of Como, Colorado," 1985; Gordon Chappell, Robert W. Richardson, and Cornelius Hauck, **The South Park Line: A Concise History**, Colorado Rail Annual No. 12 (Golden, Colo.: Colorado Railroad Museum, 1974), 118; and Allison Chandler, "The Story of Como and King Park, Colorado," **Denver Westerners Monthly Roundup**, (February 1963): 16.

⁶**Fairplay Flume**, 11 October 1883.

⁷**Rocky Mountain News**, 1 January 1884, 10.

⁸**Rocky Mountain News**, 25 May 1884, 4.

⁹Coel, 104.

¹⁰Coel, 107.

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Section number 8 Page 6

Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

The number of students attending school in Como mirrored fluctuations in the population of the town resulting from railroad operations. In 1898-1899, a census of the Como (District No. 9) School tallied 114 pupils, with \$814 apportioned to the operation of the school from the general school fund of Park County. The number of students fell to eighty-nine the following year, and, by 1909-1910, seventy-three pupils were in attendance. In 1913, a course of instruction in agriculture was added to the curriculum, reflecting the fact that several students from nearby ranching families were attending the school. By 1919, the number of students studying at the school had dwindled to fifteen. In that year, the school building was valued at \$3,000 and associated equipment and supplies were worth \$1,000. Some of the town's most prominent citizens served on the school board during its early years, including George Champion, S.F. Speas, Charles H. Dunbar, and Dr. C.K. Osborn.¹¹

Prior to railroad cutbacks of the 1910s a large number of children studied at the school, and at least two teachers were hired for each school year. In the 1896-1897 school year, Richard Parsons and Fannie Mayhew were teachers assigned to the school. By 1912-1913, one teacher operated the school. Esther Martin, a woman in her late twenties, was hired to teach for nine months at a salary of \$90. In 1918-1919, twenty-four-year-old Alice Cole, who had taught for five years in the school district, received payment of \$85 for nine months work.¹²

The students of the school took advantage of the undeveloped land near the building and the sloping site for play. George Champion recalled that, in the winter, students at the school were able to coast on their sleds from the hill where the schoolhouse was situated "for nearly half a mile, down through town and across the railroad tracks and as far as the bottom of the gulch below town." The students were forbidden from sledding so far during school hours as some had difficulty getting back in time for class.¹³

During the 1920s and 1930s, the student population increased. In 1923-1924, twenty-eight students attended the school. Esther Martin served as principal and teacher in 1923-1924, and Clare McMorrow also taught. The following school year, thirty-four grade school children studied at the school, and, for the first time, high school classes were offered to seven students. The high school classes shared the building with the lower grades. In 1928-1929, thirty-nine grade school children were taught at the grade school, while five high school students were taught in another (unidentified) building. Three teachers worked in Como during the school year.¹⁴

¹¹Colorado State Archives. Park County School District Records. Collection No. 70-218.

¹²Colorado State Archives. Park County School District Records. Collection No. 70-218.

¹³George Champion, "Remembrances of South Park," *Colorado Magazine* 40(Jan. 1963): 27.

¹⁴Colorado State Archives. Park County School District Records. Collection No. 70-218.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

The high school building, which had reportedly been built as a church, was moved from its original location in downtown Como to its current location adjacent to the elementary school in the 1930s. The original date of construction of the building is unknown. A photograph of the area dated 1929 does not show the high school at its current location. Dick Welch recalls the building being next to the grade school in the late 1930s.¹⁵ Three teachers were working in Como in 1930-1931 and 1931-1932. Roy Stephens was specifically identified as the high school teacher in 1933-1934, while Donald Durning held the position the following year. In 1935-1936, Durning taught high school classes, Kenneth Wilcox was the elementary teacher, and Susannah Theid was teacher of primary grades.¹⁶

Dick Welch, who attended the Como School in 1938 and 1941, recalls the sharp decline of students during that period. In 1938-1939, when Welch was in second grade at the school, he states that there were approximately seventy students in attendance, with grades one through twelve being offered. In that year, there were three teachers at the school, one each for the elementary, middle, and high school classes (Dennis E. Stump, Gertrude Jacobs, and Susannah Theid). By 1941, the number of pupils had dropped to forty-five, and high school classes were not conducted. The school had only one teacher at that time. In 1942, the school included thirty-seven students and one teacher, Gertrude E. Jacobs. The high school reopened in 1942, but operated for only a few months due to lack of pupils (two are shown on the census). The following year, only fourteen school age children lived in Como, and the school was closed. Como children were sent to Fairplay for grade school and high school classes. Records for 1943-1946 indicate that no teacher was assigned to District No. 9. In 1947-1949, one teacher taught in Como. The high school opened again in 1947, but the small number of students resulted in the final closure of the building at the end of the school term in 1948. No teachers were assigned to District 9 after the 1948-1949 school year.¹⁷

After its closing as a school, the grade school building was acquired by the Como Civic Association, which has gradually rehabilitated the building for use as a community center. The high school is used for storage by the same group. The grade school building is the site of the Como Reunion, attended by many former residents of the community each June, and other public activities of local residents.

¹⁵ Welch, 21 January 2000. An earlier study estimated that the high school was built about 1900.

¹⁶Colorado State Archives. Park County School District Records. Collection No. 70-218.

¹⁷Colorado State Archives. Park County School District Records. Collection No. 70-218; Welch, 21 January 2000; *Rocky Mountain News*, 8 August 1984, 74.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8 Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

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- Welch, E.L. "Dick." Fairplay, Colo. Telephone Interview by R. Laurie Simmons. 21 January 2000.

Como School
Name of Property

Park / Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.1 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone 13	Easting 422710	Northing 4352120	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, historians
organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 25 February 2000
street & number 3635 West 46th Avenue telephone (303) 477-7597
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Como Civic Association (Stan Miller, President)
street & number General Delivery telephone (719) 836-2058
city or town Como state CO zip code 80432

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 9

Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

Boundary Description

The nominated area consists of all of Block 11 and that part of 5th Street lying between Block 11, Lot 1 and Block 7, Lot 7, Como Original Townsite.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the school and associated buildings and structures utilized during its operation, as well as historic features of the site.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 10 Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

Photographic Index

The location and camera direction of photographic views are indicated on the Sketch Map. Information that is the same for all photographs:

Name of the Property: Como School
City and State: Como, Colorado
Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons
Location of Original Negatives:

Park County Administration Building
P. O. Box 220
Fairplay, Colorado 80440

Photograph Number	Camera Direction	Description of View and Date
1	Northwest	Overview of Como School, with grade school (center), high school (right), and shed and south outhouse (left), February 2000
2	Northwest	Grade school, front (east) and south walls, December 1998
3	West-Southwest	Grade school, front (east) wall, December 1998
4	North-Northwest	Grade school, south wall, December 1998
5	South-Southeast	Grade school, north wall, December 1998
6	East-Northeast	Grade school, west (rear) wall, December 1998
7	Northwest	Grade school, interior, dividing arch with the northern portion of the schoolroom beyond, February 2000
8	Northeast	Grade school, interior, raised stage with blackboard, February 2000

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 11 Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

Photograph Number	Camera Direction	Description of View and Date
9	South- Southwest	High school, east (front) and north walls, February 2000
10	West- Northwest	High school, east (front) and south walls, December 1998
11	East- Southeast	High school, north and west (rear) walls, December 1998
12	Northwest	Shed (left), south outhouse (center), and north outhouse (right), December 1998

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Sketch Map Page 12

Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)



Annotated extract of "Plan of Como, Park County, Colorado, filed 2 July 1879." Dot and dash line indicates nominated area; letters identify buildings in narrative.

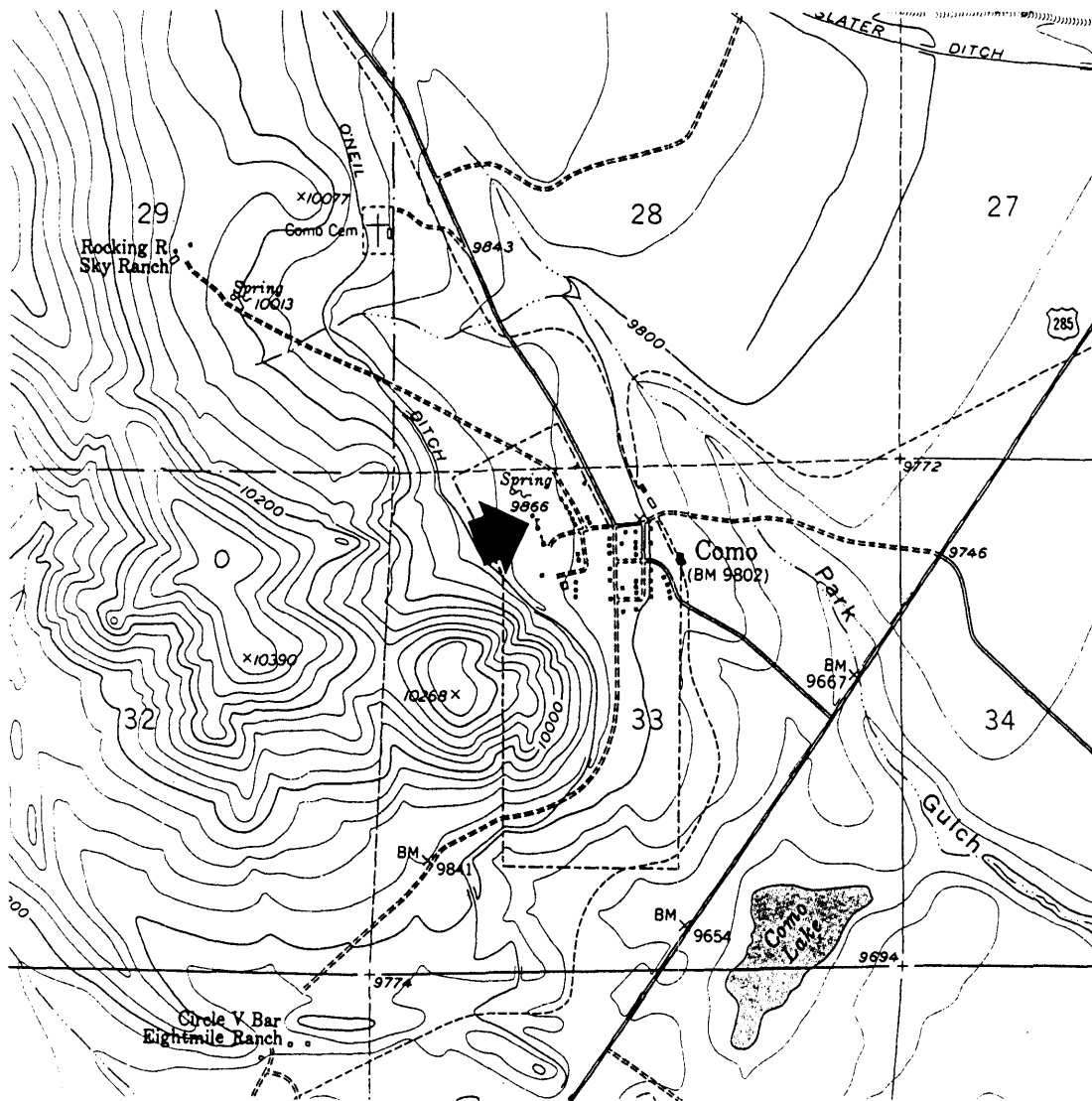
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number USGS Map Page 13

Como School, Park County, Colorado
(Rural School Buildings in Colorado MPS)

USGS MAP



Extract of U.S. Geological Survey, "Como.," 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle (Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1957).